MASTER AND MAN

A Transformation Scene In Russia

By F. A. MITCHEL

Count Meriwitz died about the time the nihilist movement started in Russia-that movement which led up to the revolution and established the The count left an only son. Dmitri, who had but just come of age and inherited the title and a large fortune from his father. But, while Count Meriwitz had been a loyal sub ject of the czar, his successor was bent on achieving for the nobles some share in the government.

Dmitrl's views became known to by cousin, Ivan Ivanovitch, an unscrupulous man, who in case of Dmitri's removal would become heir to the Meri witz title and estates. Dmitri was of a trustful nature and confided to Ivan that he was a member of a revolutionary circle, endeavoring to enlist his cousin in the cause of wresting from the ezar his autocratic power. Ivan pretended to turn a willing ear to Dmitri's ideas, while he was secretly evolving a plan by which the latter might be sent to Siberia, in which event his citizenship might be taken from him and his estate confiscated.

Ivan, having possessed himself of proof of his cousin's complicity with the nihilists, sent an anonymous communication to the government that he would furnish evidence against a noble of treasonable intent on certain conditions. The plotter stood between the writer and a fortune. If he was convicted and deprived of life or citizenship the informer would expect the government to permit him to succeed to the title and estates instead of their passing to the government.

Ivan's offer was accepted, and he was invited to call upon the chief minister of state. During his visit he gave the name of Count Dmitri Meriwitz as the offender and received the promise he had named-that when his cousin was convicted he should be left in possession of the Meriwitz title and prop-

Now, Count Dmitri was very much beloved by those composing his house hold and his tenants. His valet, Stepan Oblonsky, a man twenty years his senior, who had served the late count adored him. Stepan was as keen to scent villainy as Dmitri was obtuse to Ivan Ivanovitch visited his cousin and it was in the latter's home that Dmitri endeavored to induce the former to join the nihilists. Stepan over heard a part of the conversation between them and interpreted at a glance, by Ivan's expression, that he attend the lady, who loaded him with Christ; and that their recovery will be was leading the count into a trap.

When Ivan left the Meriwitz home Stepan shadowed him and saw him enter the office of an official who had charge of the secret police for that district. This was quite enough for the servitor, and, returning to his master. he told him what he had seen and implored him to flee.

Dmitri, convinced of his cousin's treachery, and not relishing banishment to Siberia, availed himself of his valet's advice and, taking Stepan with bim, left at once for Germany.

Several years passed, during which Dmitri remained in exile, but this was very different from being in Siberia. Since the government could not get possession of him no proceedings were instituted against him. This was a great disappointment to Ivan Ivanovitch, who had expected to secure Dmitri's estates. Dmitri, having all the money he wanted, lived in Berlin. Paris, London, Rome-anywhere he chose. But one wants what one cannot have, and the exile pined for uls home and his people. Stepan was the only person to remind him of his native land. Indeed, Stepan was a great comfort to him, and Dmitri's gratitude to his valet was proportionate to the service he had rendered.

"If it had not been for you, Stepan." Dmitri often said, "I would now be working in the mines of Siberia."

"This is much better, excellency, Content yourself to remain an exile so

long as you may live in juxury." When the revolution came to a head the count could no longer control his desire to return to Russia. But, being proscribed, if he returned and was recognized he would not only be of no use to the cause, but would run the risk of being sent to that dreaded life lived by those who are doomed to work in the mines of Kara. Stepan for awhile succeeded in per-

suading his master to remain away from Russia, but at last Dmitri could stand it no longer to see others sup porting the cause he approved while was living a life of ease. Five years had passed since he left Russia. and these years had brought a greater change in him than any other equal period in his life. At his departure from home he was twenty-one years of age, wore no beard, and his hair was thick. Now he was twenty-six. he wore a full beard and mustache. and his hair had receded from his temples and his forehead. Besides this, his

former siender figure had filled out. He determined to assume another name, return to Russia, which by this time had been granted the duma, and take part as a noble of the land in the assembly that had been constituted to make laws for the country. Nevertheless he had been a long while

what he would find on his arrival there. To appear there at all would re bazardous

He decided to take especial precautions till he had bad an opportunity to look about him and judge whether be dared risk recognition. He would take Stepan with him, of course. When he informed his servitor of his intention and Stepan found that he could not dissuade him the valet proposed that after passing the Russian border, until they were satisfied just how dangerous Russia was for the count, Stepan should play master and Dmitri should play man.

This proposition struck the count favorably, and he made arrangements to carry it out. He procured the clothes of a gentleman for Stepan and provided him with a name and title. He, was to be Count Sergius Arkadvevich. and the real count was to be his valet.

Count Sergius and his valet entered Russia by way of Caucasia, going by aud upward to a the Black sea to the extreme eastern end of that water.

Now, Stepan's idea of the greatness of a count illustrates the adage "Put a beggar on horseback and he will ride to the devil." Instead of imitating his mastw's uniform kindness to him, he went to the other extreme. This was because he did not approve of a great personage treating one of a lower station with any forbearance and feared that if he showed consideration for his master their true relative positions would be given away.

No sooner had they set sail from Constantinople than Stepan became seasick. Dmitri was a good sailor and was able to wait on his supposed master. Whether it was that seasickness makes one careless as to what happens or Stepan's ability to play his role properly was marred by mal de mer, he ordered his valet about, directing him to do all manner of menial services not only imperatively, but with curses for his remissness.

On the same vessel with this false count and false valet were a couple of American globe trotters who, having tired of civilized lands, were striking out in paths usually unfrequented by tourists. They were going to what was then St. Petersburg by the same roundabout way as Count Sergius Arkadyevich and his valet. The Amerlcans were a Mrs. Henderson of Chicago and her daughter, Jaqueiin.

When the ship began to pitch and the spurious count sank upon a sofa in the cabin and began to abuse his supposed valet Miss Jaquelin's ideas of a proper consideration of servants by masters received a shock. All those who were sick were calling "Steward!" and the young lady, pretending to mistake the count's valet for a ship's attendant, sent him for a glass of water. The valet, having noticed her favorably, was not slow to respond and devoted himself exclusively to the girl.

During the rest of the voyage there was a struggle between Miss Hendertions of the latter's valet. It was, from the count, "Peter, a towel, and be quick about it," and, from Miss Jaquelin, "Steward, I wish you to take me on deck." Peter preferred to tips and other kindnesses, including smiles. She asked him why he re-kind.—Romans 11:15, 25-32. mained in the service of such a brute as Count Sergius and offered to ask her mother to give him the position of courier if he would accept it.

Dmitri said that he was bound to his master by bonds that he could not break. Jaquelin inferred that there was some dark story connected with the service and begged to know what it was. Dmitri, in order to satisfy her, told her that he had been a valet to the count's elder brother, who had tyrannized over him so fearfully that he had killed him. He could not escape his present service without being turned over to justice.

This only added to Jaquelin's interest in the unfortunate man. So fascinated was she with him that she dragged her mother over the same route the count and the valet were traveling. When the two men reached a point near where they were known they suddenly disappeared.

The real count, when he learned that the crar had granted the people a constitution, through a friend made overtures to the government for permission to resume his identity without fear of persecution. He was promised immunity and announced himself a candidate for the duma, to which he was elected.

One day Mrs. Henderson and her daughter visited the duma and saw the valet of their former traveling companion sitting among the members. Great as was their astonishment, it was far greater when they saw Count Sergius Arkadyevich enter dressed as a lackey and respectfully hand his valet his mail.

Miss Jaquelin Henderson was both pleased and miffed at having been imposed upon. Curiosity came in as to why a nobleman was traveling as a valet to his valet. Not willing that the deception should be all on one side, she sent her and her mother's cards to Count Sergius Arkadyevich and waited to see who would appear, the

real count or his valet. Count Dmitri, thinking that it would be good fun to keep up the deception with her, appeared with his supposed master's compliments and an invitation

to visit the Arkadvevich manor house. "Tell your master," sald Jaquelin, "that we Americans have been imposed upon too often by bogus European noblemen for me to be thus en-

trapped." With this the count laughed and made an explanation. The lady was only appeased when she knew his

Later the Hendersons visited the real count and were sumptuously entertained, with the result that Jaquelin became a countess.

A LIVING SACRIFICE

The Purpose of the Epistle to the Ro mans - The Advantage of the Jew Over the Gentile - Cause of Israel's Failure to Get the Chief Blessing. Call of the Gentiles to Complete the Body of Christ-The Church Called to Sacrifice-Various Instructions.

Present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy. acceptable to God, which is your reasonable

service."-Verse 1. HILE St. Paul was a wenderful togician, and in his writing has set forth the elements of Christian faith along detrinal lines more than has any other Apostle, yet we notice that ne is not discussing theological points merely for the sake of argument or of showing his ability. In every instance his arguments lead the reader onward

grand upper room of perfected Chrisian character.

Nowhere is this nore manifest than in St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans. Beginning with the distinction between Jew and Gentile, he contrasts the former, informed respecting God and to some extent re-

specting His Plan, with the latter. 'without God and having no hope in the world." After calling attention to the general ignorance of God prevailing amongst Gentiles, he points out how this degradation had come, and why the knowledge of God had reached Israel first-not because the Israel-Ites were better than the Gentiles, but because of the Divine grace, "election."

Then the Apostle demonstrates that, while seeking Divine favor, Israel failed to get the chief blessing because they mistook the mission of the Mosaic Law. They hypocritically claimed that they kept the Law inviolate and were therefore entitled to its blessings of eternal life, etc.; whereas they should have admitted that they were so fallen from perfection that they could not keep the perfect Law of God. Then they should have looked to God for help. In this attitude of mind they would have been ready to receive eternal life as a gift, through Jesus Christ, and not have sought it by the perfection of their own works.

So the Apostle points out that Israel failed because they sought the blessing works, not by faith. (Romans 11:6, 7.) He then points out that Israel's fall into blindness and the calling of a peculiar people from amongst the Genfiles to complete the elect company was foreknown of God and declared through the Prophets. (Romans 9 and son and Count Sergius for the atten- 10.) But he shows that Israel is not cast off forever; that when the elect class is completed, all Israel shall be saved from the blindness into which they stumbled when they rejected

True Christian Living.

In Verse 1 of today's Study the Apostle reaches the crown of his argument. He is addressing the "brethren" of the Household of Faith-those justified by faith in Christ Jesus the Redeemerand urges them to accept the Divine invitation to enter the elect Body of Christ, being gathered from amongst Jews and Gentiles. The way to this exalted position is pointed out as one of sacrifice. To "present your bodies a living sacrifice" is to do what our Lord did-to ignore the will of the flesh with all its hopes and ambitions, however proper in themselves, thenceforth to devote our time, energy, talent, etc., to doing God's will and work. (John 6:18; 4:34.) This full consecration is even unto death, when the re-

Such a sacrifice on the part of justified believers is reckoned of God as holy, because the merit of our Redeem er's sacrificial death is imputed to them through faith. Therefore their sacri-

fice is acceptable God, and is but their reasonable service, even though no exceeding great reward had been promised. They should know that God has called them to suffer with Christ and to be glorified and reign with Him during the Millen-

nium, to bless the world. They should know the reason for their sufferings, and should have a clear understanding of the character which God would develop in them, to fit them for the Kingdom. Today's Study treats of some characteristics necessary to those who would make their calling and election sure.

Through the grace given him the Apostle Paul foresaw that one of the greatest temptations amongst Chris tians would be the ambition to be great, to be highly esteemed, and to do something which would attract attention rather than the common things which constitute the bulk of actual service. Therefore he counseled every man in the Church to take a sober es timate of his talents, in order to make the best use of them as a wise, faith

Then, having found where we can do most effectual service for the Truth, let us spend our energies therein with diligence and carefulness, contented to be humble that our talents may in crease to the Master's glory.



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Notice of Proposed Alley Closing.

Take notice that pursuant to a resolution certified under my hand and the seal of the City of Owosso, the Commission of the said city will meet upon Monday, the 27th day of November, and for the County of Shiawassee, State of 1916, at 7 30 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, for the purpose of hearing objections to the proposed discontinuance, vacation and abolishment of the north one hundred and thirty-eight feet of the north one hundred and thirty-eight feet of the north and south alley located in block one of A. L. Williams' second addition to the City of Owosso. Objections may be filed in my office in writing by any person interested up until the day and hour above mentioned. The annexed resolution was adopted by the Commission of the City of Owosso at its regular meeting on the 3th day of October, A. D. 1916, and an Monday, the 8th day of January. A. D. 1917, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of adjusting all claims against said estate and that four months from the 5th day of September, A. D. 1916, are allowed to creditors to present their claims to said commissions for adjustment and allowance.

Dated the 5th day of September, A. D. 1916. lo all whom it may concern:

Resolution No. 974.

Resolved, by the Commission of the City of Owosso that it is hereby deemed advisable to vacate, discontinue and abolish the following parts and portions of a certain alley described as follows: The north 128 feet of the north and south alley located in block 1 of A. L. Williams' second addition to the City of Owosso.

Be it Further Resolved. That this Commission appoint Monday, the 27th day of November, A. D. 1916, at 7:39 o'clock in the afternooo of said date, as the time when this Commission will meet at the office of the City Cierk of said city and hear objections to the vacating, discontinuing and abolishing of said streets or alleys.

The City Cierk is hereby directed to give no-

The City Clerk is hereby directed to give no tice according to the terms of the charter esuch meeting, which said notice shall contain copy of this resolution and shall be published once a week for not less than two weeks befor the time appointed for such meeting, in one of the newspapers in the City of Owosso.

Dated November 2nd, 1916.

ARTHUR H. DUMOND. City Clerk of the City of Owo

MORTGAGE SALE.

MORIGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Fred P. Sutphen and Jennett Susphen, his wife, to the Owosso Savings Bank of Owesso. Michigan, dated the 20th day of August. A. D. 1914, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the Country of Shiawassee and State of Michigan, on the 24th day of August, A. D. 1914, in Liber 135 of Mortgages, on pages 323 and 331, which mort gage was duly assigned by the Owosso Savings Bank to Heman B. Sturtevant by an assignment dated the 27th day of July, A. D. 1916, and recorded in Liber 10 of Mortgages, on page 432, in the Register of Deeds office for Shiawassee County, Michigan, on which said mortgage there is due and owing at the date of this solice the sum of \$2.342.14 for unpaid principal, interest and taxes.

tice the sum of \$2.542.14 for unpaid principal, interest and taxes.

Also, default having been made in the conditions of a certain other mortgage made by Fred Sutphen and wife to Warren Pierpont of Owoseo, Michigan, dated the 4th day of January, A. D. 1916 and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Shiawassee, State of Michigan, on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1916, in Liber 137 of Mortgages, on pages 626 and 627, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said Warren Pierpont to Heman B. Stuttevant by an instrument of assignment dated the 27th day of July, A. D. 1916 and recorded in Liber 100 of Mortgages, on page 4%, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Shiawassee County, Michigan, on which said second mortgage there is due and owing at the date of this notice for principal, interest and uppaid taxes the sum of £315.00, and an attorney's fee of \$55.00, as provided for in said mortgages, and os and or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgages or any part inereof.

Notice is Hereby Given, That by virtue of

Notice is Hereby Given. That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgages, and the Statute in such case made and pro-vised on Monday, the 29th day of January, A. D. 1917, at its o'clock in the foresoon, the un-A. D. 1917, at its o'clock in the forescon, the undersigned will, at the front door of the Court House in the Uty of Corunna, that being the pince where the Urcuit Court for the County of Shiawassee is held, sell at public auction to the highest bidder the premises described in said mortgages, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount so as aforesaid due on said mortgages, with 6 per cent, interest, and all legal costs, together with said sttorney's fee, to-wit: all the following described lands situated in the City of Owosso and Township of Owosso, in Shiawassee County, State of Michigan, viz.: The northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section twenty-six (26), town seven (7), north range two (2) east; also lot ten (10) of H Axford's addition to the City of Owosso, Michigan, according to the recorded plat thereof, Shiawasse, County, Michigan.

HEMAN B. STURTEVANT.

Dated Nov. 2nd. 1916. WARREN PIERPONT, Attorney for Mortgages. Business address: Owosso, Mich.

YOU CAN MAKE MONEY right around your home, just as hundreds of men and women are doing. Work is easy. pleasant and permanently profitable. Be your own boss and build your own business. You take to risk, make sure profit right along Send name. address one reference. L. BROWN, 66 Murray St., New York City



Dated the 5th day of September, A. D. 1916.

ASA D. WHIPPLE, WORTHY S. COOPER, Commission

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Order of Publication.

State of Michigan, the Probate Court for the county of Shiawassee, At a session of the Probate Court for said County held at the Probate office in the ity of Corunna, on the 9th day of November, A. D

In the matter of the estate of John Buck-On filing the petition of James Buckley pray-ing for the probate of the will of said deceased now filed in this court.

It is ordered that the 11th day of Decembenext, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate office, or assigned for hearing said petition.

And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published three successive weeks, previous to said day of hearing, in the Owosso Times a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Shiawassee.

MATTHEW BUSH, Judge of Probate (A true copy)
CLARIBEL GALLOWAY.
Register of Probate.

Order of Publication.

STATE OF MICHIGAN-The Thirty-fifth Judicial Circuit, in Chancery
Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the
County of Shiawasee, in the City of Corunns, on the 11th day of October, 1918.
Lucinda R. Howard
Plaintiff.

vs.

Aaron P. Roberts and his unknown beirs, de-visees, legatees, personal representatives and visees, legatees, assigns, Defendants.

Defendants.

In this cause on fling the Bill of Complaint herein sworn to by the above named plaintif setting forth the fect that, siter a diligent search and inquiry, she has been unable to ascertain the whereabouts of any of the defendants above named, and whether the unknown heirs, devisees, legatees personal representatives and assigns of them are living or dead, or their names or places of residence, and that they are necessary parties to this suit and proceeding; and

Whereas, said suit! brought to quiet title to the following described lands and premises situate in the Township of Middlebury, Shiawassee County, Michigan, and more particularly described as the west half (½) of the southeast quarter (½) of Section twenty-five (25). Township seven (7). North of Range one (1) East. Shiawassee County, Michigan.

Therefore, on motion of Seth Q Pulver, At torney for the Paiotiff, it is ordered that Aaron P. Roberts and his unknown heirs, devisees, legatees, personal representatives and assigns onter their appearance in this cause within three months from the date of this order the plaintiff cause this order to be published in the Owosso Times, one of the newspapers of Shiawassee County, sail publication to be centinued for ax weeks in succession.

SETH Q. PULVER. Business Address: Owosso, Michigan,

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"URIC ACID NEVER CAUSED RHEUMATISM"



Commissioners' Notice. In the matter of the estate of John Luft,

deceased.

We the undersigued, having been appointed by the Bon. Matthew Bush, Judge of Probate in and for the County of Shiawassee, State of Michigan, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against said estate, do heraby give notice that we will meet at the office of Gustav F. Friegel, in the City of Owosso in said County, on Tuesday, the 7th day of November, A. D. 1916 and on Monday, the 8th day of January, A. D. 1917 at ten o'clock is the forencon of each of said days, for the purpose of receiving and adjusting all claims against said estate, and that four months from the 8th day of September, A. D. 1916 are allowed to creditors to present their claims to said Commissioners for adjustment and allowance.

Dated the 5th day of September, A. D. 1916. Dated the 5th day of September, A. D. 1916.

FRANK R. FORSTER. ARTHUR H. DUMOND, Commissioner

Order of Publication.

State of Michigan. The Probate Court for the County of Sniawassee. At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the probate office in the City of Corunna, on Friday, the 10th day of November in the year one thousand nine hundred and sixteen.

Present, Matthew Bush, Judge of Probate. the matter of the estate of Charles C. deceased.

On fling the petition of Martha Day, praying that administration of sa d estate may be granted to the petitioner or some other suitable person. It is ordered that the 11th day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forencon, at said Probate office, be assigned for hearing said

It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing in The Owesso Times a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of shiawassee.

MATTHEW BUSH. Judge of Probate.

Order of Publication

State of Mich'gan, The Probate Court for the County of Shiawassee, At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate Office in the City of Corunna or. Saturday, the lith day of November, in the year one thousand hine hundred and sixteen.

Present, Matthew Bush, Judge of Probate

On reading and filing the petition of Paul V. Gadola praying for license to sell real estac, to pay debts. It is ordered, that the 11th day of December pext, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Propate Office, be assigned for hearing said petition.

And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing in The Owosso Times, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Shiawassee.

MATTHEW BUSH, Judge of Probe

By CLARIBEL GALLOWAY, Probate Register.

SICK BEASTS

BOOK on treatment of Horses, Cows, Sheep, Dogs and other animals, sent free Humphreys' Homeopathic Veter-Inary Medioines, 158 William St., N. Y.